

State Legislative Legislator Ideology Data May 2018 Update^{*}

Boris Shor[†]
Nolan McCarty[‡]

May 14, 2018

^{*}We thank Project Votesmart for access to NPAT survey data. The roll call data collection has been supported financially by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Princeton University Woodrow Wilson School, the University of Houston, the Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in Health Policy program, and NSF Grants SES-1059716 and SES-1060092. Special thanks are due to Michelle Anderson for administering this vast data collection effort, and to Peter Koppstein for his magical software engineering. We also thank the following for exemplary research assistance: Steve Rogers, Michael Barber, and Chad Levinson. Party data for Nebraska is included thanks to Seth Masket, who generously provided the informal partisan affiliations for Unicameral legislators. We thank Legiscan and the OpenStates project for providing public access to its roll call data.

[†]Department of Political Science, University of Houston; boris@bshor.com

[‡]Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University; nmccarty@princeton.edu

1 Introduction

The Shor-McCarty state legislator ideology data is being released as an update to the data underlying Shor and McCarty (2011). There are now 22,868 individual state legislators in the data, compared with 20,738 legislators in the previous release. The ideology measures are based on individual-level ideal point estimates described fully in that article. Measures are all in NPAT common ideological space to facilitate explicit comparisons across time and between and within states. It is important to note that these are fixed scores by legislators. These are unique throughout their state legislative careers, except when they switch parties.

The newest version of the data and codebook can always be found on the American Legislatures web site (<http://americanlegislatures.com>). We are actively working on additional data, and will be releasing updated data sets over time.

The individual level data has been extensively cleaned to minimize the random noise inherent in acquiring roll call votes from printed journals. However, an important note of caution. Acquiring roll call votes from printed journal is still subject to measurement error. For example, these can result from OCR errors in recognizing names, districts, and votes from legislative journals. Another prominent example is when states switch their conventions for naming legislators.¹ Or they can result from some bug in merging legislators across time. We welcome bug reports to our web site.

¹When there is a single “Smith,” many states do not even supply a first name. When another “Smith” enters, they frequent attach an initial to distinguish the two. Thus “Smith” in one year and “Smith, B” in another can refer to the same person, and our code may be confused and consider these two separate individuals.

2 Codebook

`name`

Name of state legislator

`party`

Party of state legislator

`st`

State abbreviation

`party`

Party of state legislator

`st_id`

Temporary, local within-state within-version identifier. **This is not a unique global identifier. Do not rely on this number across versions of the data.**

`np_score`

Common space Shor-McCarty NPAT common space score.

`sdistrict*`

Senate district of state legislator in that year, or NA if not serving

`hdistrict*`

House/Assembly district of state legislator in that year, or NA if not serving

`senate*`

Chamber-year indicator for state Senates

`house*`

Chamber-year indicator for state Houses

References

Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures."
American Political Science Review 105(3):530–551.